

# REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

J. S. RANSON,

M.R.C.S. ; L.R.C.P ; D.P.H.

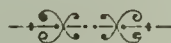
FOR THE

HALSTEAD

Rural District Council,

For the Year 1925,

(Including a Survey of the Years 1921-25.)



Halstead :

Printed by C. A. R. Carter 28, High Street  
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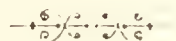
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*The Great Lodge,*

*Castle Hedingham,*

*7th September, 1926.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HALSTEAD  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1925 on the Health and Vital Statistics relating to your District.

This report follows the lines laid down in The Ministry of Health's Circular No. 648 and includes a survey of the year 1921—1925.

The year 1925 has been particularly free from outbreaks of infectious disease.

During this year the scheme for supplying Castle Hedingham with water has been completed. The scheme is proving to be most satisfactory and the supply of water exceeds that which had been anticipated.

Again I wish to thank the Members of the Council and their Staff for the help that I invariably receive and for their support in carrying out my duties.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. S. RANSON.

## I.

## NATURAL &amp; SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (Acres) ... ..	38,712
Population (Census 1921) ... ..	9,743
„ (Estimated for 1925) ... ..	9,636
Number of inhabited houses (1921) ... ..	2,693
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) ... ..	2,673
Rateable Value ... ..	£51,350
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£154

TABLE I.

Causes of Death, all ages, during 1925.

## HALSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Male.	Female.	Total
1. Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...
2. Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...
3. Measles ... ..	...	...	...
4. Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	...	1	1
6. Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...
7. Influenza ... ..	5	4	9
8. Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	1	...	1
9. Meningococcal meningitis ... ..	...	...	...
10. Tuberculosis Respiratory System ... ..	3	1	4
11. Other Tuberculosis ... ..	...	3	3
12. Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	13	5	18
13. Rheumatic fever ... ..	...	...	...
14. Diabetes ... ..	1	2	3
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage ... ..	9	5	14
16. Heart disease ... ..	9	9	18
17. Arterio-sclerosis ... ..	3	1	4
18. Bronchitis ... ..	7	6	13
19. Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...
20. Other Respiratory diseases ... ..	2	...	2
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ... ..	...	...	...
22. Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years) ... ..	...	...	...
23. Appendicitis and typhlitis ... ..	...	...	...
24. Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	...	...	...
25. Acute and chronic nephritis ... ..	2	2	4
26. Puerperal sepsis ... ..	...	...	...
27. Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition ... ..	...	1	1
28. Congenital Debility & malformation, premature birth ... ..	5	...	5
29. Suicide ... ..	1	...	1
30. Other deaths from violence ... ..	2	2	4
31. Other defined causes and diseases ... ..	12	13	25
32. Causes ill-defined or unknown ... ..	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	75	55	130

Death Rate ... .. 13.4.  
 Death Rate (England & Wales) ... .. 12.2.

TABLE II.

			Male.	Female.
Deaths of Infants } under 1 year. }	Total	...	6	1
	Illegitimate	...	0	0
Total Births	...	...	70	65
Legitimate	...	...	69	64
Illegitimate	...	...	1	1

Birth Rate ... 14.0.

Birth Rate (England and Wales) 18.3.

**POOR LAW RELIEF for the Year ended March 31st, 1926.**

Out Relief ... £1,383.

In Maintenance ... £1,079.

**SOCIAL CONDITIONS.**

At Sible Hedingham, there are The Joinery Works of Messrs. Ripper's, Limited, wherein are engaged about 450 men. The majority of these reside in the district.

At Earls Colne there is The Foundry of R. Hunt and Co., Ltd., wherein are engaged 320 hands.

A considerable number of men are also employed in brickmaking at Sible Hedingham.

With these exceptions, the majority of the population is employed in agricultural labour.

None of these occupations has showed any signs of being to the detriment of the health of the public.

**CAUSES OF SICKNESS.**

During the period under review there have been, with one exception only, no cases of sickness specially noteworthy.

During 1924, the District was partially affected by the outbreak of paratyphoid fever which was chiefly confined to the Halstead Urban District.

Ten of the thirty-five cases occurred in the Rural District.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

- (i) Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority, or by the County Council.

The Halstead Small Pox Hospital at Sible Hedingham is let to the Essex County Council, and is used as a Children's Sanatorium under a special arrangement that it can be cleared in twenty-four hours in the event of an outbreak of Small Pox.

There are 31 beds.

The Halstead Infectious Diseases Hospital is situated in the Halstead Urban District, and is under the management of the Halstead Joint Hospital Board. It consists of six wards in three blocks, containing twenty-two beds; there is also accommodation for four beds in huts in the grounds.

There are no Maternity or Children's Hospitals in the area.

There is no Institutional Provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the area.

- (ii) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

- (a) For infectious cases.

There is a Horse Ambulance at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. For long distances a Motor Ambulance is used from Braintree Cottage Hospital.

- (b) For non-infectious and accident cases.

There is no special arrangement, but the Motor Ambulance from Braintree could be obtained for these cases.

- (iii) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are held at :—

- (a) Sible Hedingham Assembly Rooms on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The accommodation is fair.

(b) Earls Colne Village Hall, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The accommodation is very good.

Both these Centres are provided by the Essex County Council, and managed by the Halstead Welfare Committee.

There are no other Clinics or Treatment Centres in the area.

(iv) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

C. R. TOBITT, Sanitary Inspector (also Surveyor).

M.I.M. & Cy. E. A.R.Sax. I. Etc.

Late Assistant Surveyor Caversham U.D.C.

Late Technical Assit. County Borough of Reading.

J. F. ROGERS, Assistant Sanitary Inspector,  
(also Assist. Surveyor).

Late Assist. Surveyor & Inspector,  
Radstock U.D.C., Somerset.

J. S. RANSON, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)  
D.P.H. (Lond.)

Late Assist. M.O.H. County Borough of Ipswich

Late Assist. School Medical Officer, Yorkshire  
(N.R.) C.C.)

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) GENERAL:— There are District Nurses at Earls Colne and at Sible Hedingham. These Nurses are under the management of local Committees, and are subsidised by the County Council.

(b) For Infectious Diseases: There are no special arrangements.

MIDWIVES.—The two District Nurses mentioned above are also qualified Midwives and act as such. The two Nurses employed in the town of Halstead are also qualified Midwives, and part of their duties are in the parishes of Halstead (Rural), Gosfield, Colne Engaine and Little Maplestead. These two Nurses are also subsidised by the County Council.

CHEMICAL WORK. All Chemical Work and Analysis are undertaken by Drs. Thresh and Beale, at the Counties' Public Laboratories, 91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., 4, by an arrangement with the Essex County Council.



## LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

### LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Public Health Amendment Act, 1890 } Adopted  
The Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890 } Jan. 9th, 1891

Byelaws relating to New Buildings, adopted March, 1921.

The Council has the following Urban powers granted by the Local Government Board by virtue of the Public Health Act, 1875. (Obtained 28th May, 1914.)

Sec. 169 (ii. and iii. and 170 P.H.A. 1875, and 29-31 P.H.A.A. 1890) control of Slaughter-houses and making of Byelaws.

Byelaws controlling Slaughter-houses have been in force since December 1915, and Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shop Regulations since February 1907.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### WATER WATERWORKS.

EARLS COLNE. This supply is on the "constant system" and there are no "standpipe" supplies

Approximate No. of houses connected	...	...	462.
" " " population served	...	...	2090.

(This includes part White Colne Parish.)

The water is derived from a borehole 265 ft. deep tapping deep-seated chalk water, and the daily pumping is about 45,000 gallons. The water is of a good quality although hard

Messrs. R. Hunt & Co. have a supply from a borehole 350 ft. deep, tapping deep-seated chalk water, and a piped "constant" supply is laid on to 107 cottages on their own Estate near by. No figures are available respecting this supply.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM. This water supply scheme carried out during 1925 at an approximate cost of £1,700, is a gravity supply of water, derived from a gravel bed, to the village of Castle Heddingham. The collection takes place in an old well, whence it is conducted into an underground

storage reservoir of 16,000 gallons capacity. The distributing system is by means of 3 in. mains laid throughout the village to "standpipe" supplies. The scheme provides for supplying approximate 210 houses, and a population of approximate 735 persons.

It was carried out in consequence of the polluted condition of practically all the public and private wells in the lower parts of the parish, the water in these wells being drawn from a level below the surrounding marshes.

**SIBLE HEDDINGHAM.** There are two small piped supplies connected to houses in this parish, on "constant" system. The larger is a private supply belonging to Messrs Ripper's, Ltd., of water derived from a borehole sunk in chalk. It is piped to 65 houses situate on Messrs. Ripper's estate near by. The water is of good quality.

The smaller supply situate on the Council's Housing Estate supplies 27 houses, with an estimated population of 100 persons. It is derived from a well tapping gravel bed water

#### GENERAL SUPPLY THROUGHOUT DISTRICT.

With the exception of these piped schemes, the water supply of the district generally, both public and private, is derived from wells tapping gravel bed water, and is of fairly good quality. During the year the water from 17 wells, new and existing, has been analysed, and in several cases steps have been taken to protect supplies from pollution. In one case, that of a private supply derived from a shallow gravel bed well water, the well was ordered to be closed owing to manurial pollution in excessive quantities. An alternative supply of good quality was immediately provided.

In the parish of Colne Engaine—served entirely by private wells drawing gravel bed water—the water appears to be liable to contamination. A scheme has been prepared for the collection of a gravel bed water some distance from the village, to be pumped by means of a hydraulic ram to a storage reservoir at the highest point, whence it will be gravitated through 2 in. or 3 in. mains to "standpipe" supplies at points throughout the village.

The proposal was that the cost of this scheme should be met by a resident in the parish in return for an annual payment on a percentage of the capital expenditure to be raised by a charge on the users of the water and not on the rate-payers.

The Ministry of Health held, however, that there was no legal authority for such a charge in connection with a supply of water from standpipes and unfortunately the scheme therefore did not materialize.

I am of opinion however, in the interest of Public Health, that steps should be taken to provide this village with a water supply of pure and wholesome quality, in place of the existing very doubtful and unsatisfactory supply.

**RIVERS AND STREAMS.** The river Colne is the only watercourse coming under this heading.

It is polluted along its course by the discharge of crude sewage direct into the river. The greatest pollution occurs at Earls Colne and Sible Hedingham, and in both instances schemes have been prepared for proper sewerage, and treatment to ensure a satisfactory effluent. It is hoped that these schemes will be carried out in the near future.

Pollution on a lesser scale occurs at Great Yeldham, and a scheme is being formulated to deal with this nuisance.

The river is otherwise, as far as this Council's district is concerned, free from any serious pollution of any description.

It is suggested by Mr. Mackworth Wood, in his Report on the Water Supplies of Essex to the Essex County Council, that the river might even be utilized as a source of water supply, subject to the sewage pollution being dealt with.

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.** Of the 16 parishes contained in this District, 4 are sewered in the closely built centres, 6 are partially sewered, and in 12 parishes public sewer ditches exist.

All sewers and sewer ditches are under the control of the Council, and are kept thoroughly cleaned out at frequent intervals; and no complaints of nuisance have arisen. In all cases of objectionable sewer ditches, especially where these are close to dwelling houses, it is the policy of the Council to "pipe" such ditches, and this policy is gradually being pursued.

There are no proper systems of sewage disposal or treatment within the district, but in 3 parishes schemes have been prepared and are now under consideration.

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.** The closet accommodation at the end of 1925 was as follows:—

Approved No. of privies	1134.
„ „ pail closets	731.
„ „ water closets	519.

The majority of the privy type closets are to be found in the undeveloped and sparsely populated parts of the district.

Owing to the difficulty of disposing of the sewage until some means of treatment was formulated, the Council have not encouraged the conversion of closets, on the conservancy system to the water carriage system. As soon as disposal works are provided it is anticipated that a large number of owners will voluntarily convert, and a definite policy can then be entered upon.

### **SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.**

(a) Inspections for all purposes	...	...	1244
made up as follows:—			
General Housing Inspections	...		626
Inspections of new Buildings, etc.			154
and under Byelaws			
Inspections in connection with Sewers			
and Water Supply			192
Inspections in connection with Milk			
and Dairies	...	...	152
Inspections in connection with			
Slaughter-houses	...		51
Inspections in connection with Bakehouses			35
Inspections in connection with			
Infectious Diseases	...		34
		—	1244

(b) Notices served during year.

Informal	61
Statutory	9
	— 70
Overcrowding	3

Result of Service of Notices.

(c) Total outstanding from previous year	...	111
„ served during year	...	70
		181
Notices complied with during year	...	161
		20
Legal proceedings (closing order)	...	1
Overcrowding abated	...	2

#### **PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.**

There are no houses let in lodgings, offensive trades, hop-pickers, tents, vans or sheds, or underground sleeping rooms in this District. Reference to Cowsheds, Milkshops, Dairies, Bakehouses, Slaughterhouses, &c. &c. will be found under heading of "Food."

#### **HOUSING.**

The attached table gives some idea as to the present position with regard to the housing question in the district. From this it is seen that 165 new houses have been built in the district during the period under review. There still remains a shortage and demand for new houses.

The majority of these new houses has been built in the parish of Sible Hedingham; in the strictly rural parishes very few houses have been built.

There are approximately 250 poor houses in the district, and many that can only be termed as fair. Of the poor houses many should be replaced by modern dwellings, but some could be so reconstructed as to come up to the modern standard.

The shortage of actual houses in the district is not great, but as the majority of the poor houses are in the more strictly rural parishes the standard of housing in these parishes cannot be called good.

The Council have under consideration at present the building of two pairs of Cottages at Stambourne to replace four cottages that are unsatisfactory. It will be seen from the table that at the Census (1921) the population of every parish was found to have decreased. The estimated population for district for the year, as given by the Registrar General is 9,636, showing a further slight decrease. Cases of overcrowding have not been numerous, but owing to lack of houses are exceedingly difficult to abate.

Throughout the district with the exception of the 250 houses mentioned above the standard of houses is fair. There are throughout the district a large number of old plaster houses that require a great deal of attention to keep them in proper repair.

There have been found no difficulties in remedying unfitness, either under the Public Health Acts or under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

With the exception of a few outlying cottages, the water supply of the district is adequate.

No complaints have been received or representatives.

The working of the existing Byelaws is satisfactory, and there appears to be no need for their revision or for the making of new Byelaws.

PARISH.	Average.	Population.	1911.	1921.	New Houses 1921-25.	Cases of Overcrowding 1925.	Standard of Houses Approximate	Closing Orders made 1921-25.	Houses Closed 1921-25.	Closing Orders determined 1921-25.
Ridgewell	1410	455	384	—	—	—	Poor	—	—	1
Stambourne	2204	326	299	1	—	—	Poor	—	—	—
Toppesfield	3360	604	535	2	1	—	Fair	4	—	4
Tilbury	1026	176	160	—	—	—	Fair	—	—	—
Great Yeldham	1871	600	581	—	—	—	Fairly good	—	—	—
Little Yeldham	1009	279	214	—	—	—	Fair	1	—	—
Sible Hedingham	5372	1789	1762	94	—	—	Mostly good	3	3	6
Castle Hedingham...	2436	988	961	2	—	—	Mostly good	—	—	—
Gosfield	3033	463	450	5	—	—	Mostly good	7	1	6
Great Maplestead	1824	411	391	—	—	—	Fairly good	—	—	—
Little Maplestead	1212	234	205	—	—	—	Fair	—	—	—
Halstead Rural	4986	776	725	20	—	—	Fair	10	2	—
Earls Colne	2965	1871	1806	30	2	2	Mostly good	5	1	2
White Colne	1513	385	348	3	—	—	Fairly good	—	—	—
Colne Engaine	2429	583	578	7	1	1	Fairly good	—	—	—
Pebmarsh	2062	392	344	1	—	—	Fair	—	—	—
Total	38712	10332	9743	165	6	—		30	7	19



## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately (under b.	56
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts.	
(I.) By the Local Authority.	Nil.
(II.) By other bodies or persons. ... ..	52

### 1 *Unfit dwelling houses.*

#### *Inspection*

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	626
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were in- spected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925. ... ..	503
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. ... ..	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub- heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	172

### 2 *Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	152
--	-----



### 3 *Action under Statutory Powers.*

#### A. *Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act 1925.*

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs  | Nil. |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—  |      |
| (a) By owners ... ..   | Nil. |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners  | Nil. |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | Nil. |

#### B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. | 9    |
| (2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—                         |      |
| (a) By owners ... ..  | 9    |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners   | Nil. |

#### C *Proceedings under sections 11, 14 & 15 of the Housing, Act, 1925.*

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..   | 1    |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..   | 1    |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling Houses having been rendered fit ... .. | Nil. |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made   | Nil. |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders  | Nil  |

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### (a) MILK SUPPLY.

The Supply of Milk in the district appears to be adequate and the standard of purity and wholesomeness is quite up to the average.

- (i) Action taken as to tuberculous milk and tuberculous cattle ... Nil.
- (ii) Number of licenses granted for the sale of milk under special designations classified as in the fourth Schedule to the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 Nil.  
Types of apparatus licensed for the pasteurisation of milk ... Nil.
- (iii) There have been no bacteriological examinations undertaken by the Local Authority of samples of milk.

### (b) MEAT.

#### (i) Meat Inspection.

The work is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors to whom the notices of intention to slaughter are sent.

No meat is marked in the district.

No carcase was condemned during the year.

- (ii) With reference to the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, as regards stalls, shops, stores and vehicles, these are under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors, and no action has been found to be necessary.

- (iii) There are no public slaughter houses in the district.

### SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

		In 1920.	In January, 1925.	In December, 1925.
Registered	...	7	8	9
Licensed ...	...	1	2	3
Total	...	8	10	12

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the period under review there is little noteworthy regarding the prevalence and spread of infectious diseases. The Rural District shared to the extent of ten cases in the outbreak of paratyphoid which occurred chiefly in the Halstead Urban District in 1924. This outbreak, the subject of a special report for that year, consisted of thirty-five cases. The ten cases occurring in the Rural District were all in some way connected with the town of Halstead. The cause of the outbreak was not ascertained and its duration was short.

**DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.** A supply of Antitoxin is held at the Halstead Isolation Hospital, and may be obtained therefrom by practitioners in the district. There has been no case of delay in the use of this Antitoxin.

**ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.** One case only has been notified during the period under review.

**RETURN CASES.** There has been no case of Scarlet Fever notified which could be considered a return case during the period under review.

**PNEUMONIA.** Very few cases of Pneumonia have been notified, and none of these have assumed the nature of a epidemic.

**MALARIA, DYSENTRY AND TRENCH FEVER.** No cases of these diseases have been notified during the past five years.

The examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens is undertaken by Dis. Thresh and Beale at the Public Health Laboratories, 91, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4, by an arrangement with the Essex County Council.

Specimen.	No. Examined during 1925.
Diphtheria ...	156
Sputa ...	33
Typhoid ...	6
Ringworm ...	2
Miscellaneous ...	1
Total ...	198

It has not been found necessary to take any special action with regard to the investigation and isolation of carrier cases and return cases.

No use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively, neither has any use been made of the recently developed artificial methods of immunization against these diseases.

**VACCINATION.** No case has been either vaccinated or re-vaccinated by the Medical Officer of Health during the period under review.

**SCHOOL INTIMATIONS OF DISEASE.** The district being part of a combined area in which the Medical Officer of Health is also Assistant County Medical Officer, all work connected with the Schools is easily kept in touch with, and the supervision of epidemics in the Schools greatly simplified.

**INFLUENZA MORTALITY.**

1921	:—0.1	(per 1000 population.)
1922	:—0.5	„ „
1923	:—0.3	„ „
1924	:—0.7	„ „
1925	:—0.9	„ „

**CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.** The cleansing and disinfection of clothes and articles infected is carried out by the use of a steam disinfectant at the Halstead Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Premises are disinfected by the use of formaldehyde vapour.

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1925.**

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted To Hospital.	Total Death.
Small Pox	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	12	11	0
Diphtheria	2	2	0
Enteric Fever	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...
Pneumonia	1	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	1	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	0	1
Totals	17	14	1

# TUBERCULOSIS. NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	PULMONARY.		Non PULMONARY.		PULMONARY.		Non PULMONARY.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ...								1*
1 ...								1*
5 ...								
10 ...								
15 ...	1	2			1			
20 ...	3	3		1	2	1		
25 ...		1						
35 ...								
45 ...								
55 ...	1							1*
65 & upwards.								
Totals.	5	6	0	1	3	1	0	3

\* UNNOTIFIED CASES.

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.  
Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.**

No action has been taken under the above Regulations and Act.

With the exception of one practitioner the notification of tuberculosis is satisfactory throughout the district.

No proceedings have been taken in cases of neglect to notify.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

**PUERPERAL FEVER.** One case was notified during 1922.

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.** One case was notified during 1921. There has been no noteworthy epidemic of the other infectious diseases of parturient women, infants and young children.





